

LEIGHTON BUZZARD
Urban District Council.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1920,
BY
PERCY STEDMAN,
M.B. (LOND.), D.P.H. (LOND.)

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TO THE

LEIGHTON BUZZARD

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure to present my Annual Report for 1920. As you are aware, copies of it have to be sent to the Ministry of Health.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE DISTRICT.

Leighton Buzzard is the market town for a fertile agricultural district and is pleasantly situated in well-wooded surroundings.

The town is, on an average, 300ft. above sea-level and is built on a sub-soil consisting of sand and gravel; the house sites are consequently free from damp, and healthy. Ivinghoe Beacon, a noted point on the Chiltern Hills, is about six miles from the town and to the south-west stretches the Vale of Aylesbury, the town of Aylesbury being ten miles distant. The neighbourhood is exceedingly pleasant, dotted here and there with fine estates and extensive pine woods, the fragrance of which is pleasant and highly beneficial.

Leighton Buzzard is noted for its building and silver sand pits. Sand of all kinds is produced for building, water filtration, horticultural work, etc., and as it is in great demand in various parts of the country, a very considerable local industry is carried on in this product. In connection with the sand industry, a Light Railway has recently been put down connecting the pits with the main L. & N. W. Rly., and so the sand carts do not pass along the roads. This was previously a great drawback to the town,

causing great damage to the roads and inconvenience to other traffic. It is a distinct advantage in these days of unemployment to have an industry by which a goodly number of working men are able to earn a fair living for themselves and their families.

Leighton Buzzard is situated on the main L. & N. W. Rly. line, about forty miles north of London, and has a good train service.

The High Street of the town is wide and handsome and is tar-paved to facilitate cleansing.

Altogether the town is an excellent residential district with healthy surroundings and good hunting facilities.

The population of the district, as estimated by the Registrar General, is 7,200.

BIRTH RATE.

The births for the year are 159, giving a birth rate of 22·1 per 1,000 ; 8 births were illegitimate. The birth rate for England and Wales during 1920 was 25·4 per 1,000.

DEATH RATE.

85 deaths were registered during the year, 8 of which were non-residents, and 12 residents died out of the district. The death rate of those belonging to the district was 12·3 per 1000; the death rate for England and Wales during 1920 being 12·4 per 1,000.

There have been 9 deaths of children under one year. The infantile mortality (rate per 1,000 births) was 56·2.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year there were 12 cases of diphtheria and 16 of scarlet fever. One case of malaria was notified of a man who had been in the Army. There was one case of puerperal fever and 3 cases of erysipelas. Numerous cases of measles and chicken pox were notified.

DIPHTHERIA.

On January 31st, a girl, aged 11, developed diphtheria in Union Street. The case was removed to the Grovebury Hospital. The cause of infection was not traced.

On February 20th, a girl, aged 9, was notified from Billington Road. As this was the only child, and there was room for isolation, it was allowed to be treated at home.

On the same date, a girl, aged 10, from Billington Road, in a cottage near the previous case, was notified and removed to the hospital.

On March 5th, a girl, aged 9, of Ashwell Street, was found to be suffering from diphtheria in a very mild form. There was room for isolation, and the case was allowed to be treated at home. The father of the child was not working locally, but came home each night by train. Although there were other children in the house, none of them contracted the disease. The child, who was a delicate one, made a good recovery.

The next case was a boy of 9. It occurred at Water Lane. This also was a very mild case, and was treated at home.

On May 20th, a girl, aged 11, was notified from Church Street. This was removed to the hospital. It was a very severe case, but made a good recovery.

On May 31st, a girl, aged 4, and a boy, aged 9, were notified from Friday Street. They were both removed to hospital. The girl's illness was very severe from the onset, and she died, but the boy made a good recovery.

On June 5th, another boy (a brother of the previous boy), aged 11, was notified from Friday Street, and was removed to hospital.

On June 6th, a boy, aged 8 years, was also notified from Friday Street, and was removed to hospital. The premises, on inspection, were found to be quite satisfactory. All these boys had attended the same school and were playmates. The school was inspected, but no cause for the outbreak could be found.

The next case was on August 11th, of a boy, aged 15, notified from North Street. He had been attending the Boy Scouts' gathering at Olympia. He returned home on the 7th, feeling unwell. He was isolated at home. There was no doubt he caught the disease away.

On November 3rd, a girl, aged 7, was notified from Church Square. She had come down from London for a change, and was in a delicate state of health after an operation. There was ample room for isolation, and she was treated at home. Curiously enough she had been treated in hospital in London for scarlet fever just a year previously.

In all the above cases the premises were in good sanitary condition, and no cause for the disease could be found on this account.

SCARLET FEVER.

On January 25th, a man of 24 was notified from Union Street, and the case was removed to hospital.

On January 26th, a girl, aged 8, was notified from Grove Place, and was isolated at home. She made a good recovery.

On October 6th, a girl, aged 5, was notified from Vandyke Road. She was isolated at home, making a good recovery.

On October 12th, a girl, aged 6, was notified from Ashwell Street. She was removed to hospital.

Later in the day, a girl, aged 15, and another, aged 6, were notified from Ashwell Street and Hockliffe Road respectively. They were both removed to hospital.

On October 30th, a girl, aged $5\frac{1}{2}$, in Hartwell Crescent, was found to be desquamating. The child had not been ill previously as far as the mother knew. It was an only child. There was ample room for isolation, so the doctor notifying had the child put to bed and isolated. There was no albuminuria. Evidently the child did not suffer in consequence of being about.

On the same day a boy, aged 19, was notified from Queen Street. This boy had been to London, and there was no doubt he contracted the disease there. He was treated at hospital.

On November 12th, a girl, aged 12, from Regent Street, was notified. She was isolated at home.

On November 28th, a girl, aged 6, from Hockliffe Road, was notified. She was treated at home.

ENTERIC FEVER.

During the year there was one case only of enteric—a woman, aged 31, from Baker Street. She had not been out of the district. She was removed to the hospital, and it should be stated that the woman had a baby three weeks old, who also had to accompany her for her stay in the hospital. The premises were not insanitary.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year there were 11 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified, and 5 cases of other forms of tuberculosis.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

On January 31st, a girl, aged 13, was notified from Plantation Road. She had come down from London in order that she might get the country air to benefit her health. She had a separate room whilst staying here; she went back to Brompton with her relatives.

On February 21st, a man, aged 42, was notified from Grove Road, where he was in lodgings, whilst doing temporary work in the district. He had a separate bedroom, and had no cough or expectoration. He also soon left the district to obtain fresh work.

On May 6th, a girl, aged 4 years, was notified from Stanbridge Road. She had pulmonary tuberculosis, and also glands in the neck. She occupied a separate bedroom. There was no sputum, neither was there any history of phthisis in the parents.

On June 16th, a woman, aged 38, was notified from Plantation Road. She had no sputum, nor was there any history of phthisis in the family. She was occupying a separate bedroom.

On July 1st, a man, aged 26, was notified from Vandyke Road. He was a discharged sailor. He was sent to a sanatorium, returning after a time. He was then sent again to the sanatorium, and greatly improved.

On August 11th, a man, aged 45, was notified from Hockliffe Road. He is an assistant in the town, and is quite able to do his work, and is apparently none the worse for doing it.

On September 11th, a boy, aged 10, was notified from Ashwell Street. He had been attending school, and it was found that he was affected during the general routine of school examination.

On October 5th, a married woman, aged 23, was notified from Plantation Road. She had come from the West of England, and was staying here with her child. She very soon went back to her parents.

On October 30th, a married woman, aged 30, was notified from South Street. She was occupying a separate bedroom, and she did not wish for sanatorium treatment.

On November 18th, a man, aged 32, was notified from Baker Street. He was a demobilised soldier, and had been to a sanatorium. He was occupying a separate bedroom at home. He had had hæmorrhage and sputum, which he burnt.

On November 18th, a man, aged 42, was notified from Heath Road. He was able to do some work away, and, when at home, he occupied a separate bedroom. There was some sputum, which he always burnt. His father had died of the same complaint.

On December 17th, a girl, aged 15, was notified from High Street. She was seriously ill, and was treated at home.

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

On March 19th, a girl, aged 12, was notified from Baker Street, as suffering from tuberculous glands. It was discovered during the routine of school examination. She was occupying a separate bedroom, and there was no history of tuberculosis in the family.

On May 6th, a boy, aged 4, was notified from Regent Street, as suffering from tuberculous glands. He was occupying a separate bedroom, and his father, aged 42, had been affected with tuberculosis.

On the same date, a boy, aged 3, was notified as suffering from tuberculous glands. He had a separate bedroom, and there was no history of tuberculosis in the family.

Both the above cases were found in the routine of school examination.

On July 20th, a man, aged 21, was notified as suffering from tuberculosis of the spine. He was being treated at home, and had a separate bedroom.

On December 22nd, a girl, aged 19, was notified as suffering from tuberculosis of the spine. She was well in herself, and wished to remain at home.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

There was only one case of puerperal fever notified during the year. This was in an unmarried woman, aged 20. She made a good recovery.

THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Isolation Hospital is situated at Grovebury, which is on the outskirts of the town, and yet near enough to be very convenient for the speedy removal of patients, and this is a very important factor in the recovery of severe cases of disease.

There are :—

- 12 Scarlet Fever beds,
- 6 Diphtheria beds,
- 4 Enteric beds.

During the year the Council authorised the provision of bathroom accommodation for the scarlet fever portion. This is a very great convenience and improvement.

There is a permanent matron, who resides there, and the administration is on the best lines.

It is a thoroughly well-equipped hospital, quite up-to-date in every respect, and quite able to deal with all cases that occur or are likely to occur in the Urban District.

Specimens are sent to the Clinical Research for microscopic and bacteriological examination.

INFANT WELFARE.

There are 146 babies registered at the centre, and during the past year 43 weekly meetings have been held; with a total attendance of 1843. In special cases advice and assistance has been given in procuring hospital treatment at Great Ormonde Street; Aylesbury, and elsewhere, through the Surgical Aid Society. "Letters" are still wanted for the latter Society, as they are in constant demand for delicate mothers. Railway fares are paid in necessitous cases. The weighing-room is under the supervision of Miss C. Arthur (Health Visitor), with the assistance of the local nurses.

The number of garments cut out was 70, articles bought 62, and material bought was 698 yds.

Milk orders have been issued in necessitous cases, and 34 cases have been helped during the year. Over 800 visits have been paid by the visitors.

MILK SUPPLY.

The milk supply is obtained from the Urban District and the Eaton Bray and Wing Rural Districts. Inspections of the suppliers' premises and the cow-sheds have been made. The milk supply is of good quality. Considering the shortage that has been over the country, this district has been well supplied.

WATER SUPPLY.

The town has a plentiful supply of water, which is supplied from the Council's waterworks in Stanbridge Road.

The water is pumped from a bore-hole, 200 feet in depth, in the lower green sand into a storage tank.

The analysis shows the water to be of excellent quality for drinking purposes. The water, as pumped from the bore-hole, contains a trace of precipitated iron oxide, and for this reason it is filtered by means of "Candy" filters.

The total hardness of the water by Clarke's Scale is 14 degrees, 11 of which are removable by boiling, leaving the remaining 3 degrees fixed.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

The sewerage system of the District gravitates to the works off King Street, and at four parts of the town the sewage is forced up by compressed air to higher points, from which it is able to gravitate.

The works, completed in 1895, consist of screening chamber, sedimentation tanks, and stationary filters. Most of the liquid sewage is purified by means of filters, and a part by means of land filtration.

The land at the works is cropped with osiers, and these have proved very profitable to the Council.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There is no pollution of rivers or streams in the town, as there are no works that could cause such pollution.

About 90 o/o of the houses are connected with the public sewers, the remaining part comprising pail closets.

The scavenging is carried out by the Urban District Council, and each house is visited at least once a week and oftener if required.

DISINFECTION.

A stock of disinfectants is kept at the Council Store Yard, Back Lane, and the public can have a full supply on application, which they take advantage of.

Disinfectants are put in the watering carts during the summer months, and are also supplied to dustbins. Premises are always disinfected after cases of infectious disease, and when cases have died of tuberculosis.

There are two common lodging houses, which are kept in a clean and wholesome condition.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is only one offensive trade in this district, that being a knacker's yard, which is quite away from the town, and is frequently visited by the Sanitary Inspector. It is paved, and the general conditions are good.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The Elementary Schools of the town are as follows :—

Beaunesert,	Boys and Infants.
Bassett Road,	Girls and Infants.
Pulford,	Boys.
St. Andrew's,	Girls.

The above schools have been visited with regard to their sanitary accommodation during the year, and also at times when outbreaks of infectious disease have occurred. The sanitary accommodation is sufficient and in good order.

HOUSING SCHEME.

Following the result of survey, the Council decided on a scheme.

Eight houses are being built in Clarence Road.

It is an admirable site, facing south, with ample garden ground. The houses are of the parlour type. On the ground floor there is a living-room, parlour and kitchen, and upstairs there are three bedrooms, and bathroom with hot and cold water. Applications for the houses were readily received. The rent is 10s. per week, plus rates.

The conditions in the town have greatly altered since the survey was made. A great number of men who were employed in the town at that time have been compelled to obtain work outside the district; and there is no doubt that more will have to follow, as there is not the work to be had.

Should the demand for house accommodation increase, which is unlikely, the Council has another site in readiness in Stanbridge Road.

As a result of the Form of Survey made in October, 1919, under the Housing Town Planning Act, the following statistics were ascertained :—

On the subject of housing accommodation we found that the following conditions existed :

Number of houses in district	...	...	...	1805
Number of working class houses	...	...	...	1186
Average number of working class houses built annually during the five years before the war	...			8·4
Number of working class houses built between January 1st, 1915, and December 31st, 1918	...			4

With regard to overcrowding the following particulars were ascertained :

Houses with more than two occupants per room	...	...	...	45
Total number of occupants in above houses	...			347
Number of houses intended for one family only, which were then occupied by two or more families	...			47

The prevailing condition as to insanitary houses were as follows :

Number of houses which were not and could not be made fit for human habitation	...	...	...	10
Number of persons inhabiting these houses	...			37
Houses subject to closing orders	...	...	...	10
Houses seriously defective, but could be made habitable	...	...	...	45

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND BAKE-HOUSES.

There are 10 slaughter-houses in the district. All are well kept and are in a satisfactory sanitary state.

There are 12 bake-houses in the district, 2 of which are underground.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The principal factories in the town which employ a considerable number of hands are : an agricultural iron works, a wire works, and a boot factory. There are also the gas works and a large flour mill.

The principal workshops are basketmakers, brushmakers, dressmakers, tinsmiths, builders, and saddlers. Many of the workshops on the register comprise domestic workshops where only members of the family are employed.

UN SOUND FOOD.

During the year there have been several cases of unsound food brought to the notice of the Sanitary Authorities—fish being the chief article of food requiring inspection before being condemned. It should be noted that the fish, in most cases, had been on the rail for a prolonged period, and was, in point of fact, due to no fault of the retailers. In each case it happened on a Tuesday (the local market day).

On July 22nd, three dozen boxes of haddocks arrived by rail at the station and were brought to the market for sale. It was found that they were unfit for consumption, and were consequently condemned as unfit for food.

On August 17th, one tub and four boxes of mackerel were found in the market to be unfit for consumption, and were condemned.

On September 14th, a half-tub of fresh herrings and three boxes of kippers were found in the market and condemned.

On Wednesday, September 15th, a hind quarter of imported beef was surrendered by a local butcher as being unfit for sale. The Sanitary Inspector and I inspected the carcass, and found it to be tubercular. It was taken to the local gas works and cremated.

The usual notices were given to the pig dealers and pig keepers in the district to have their premises thoroughly cleansed during the summer months, specially in order to prevent any undue nuisance occurring.

There was only one case of premises being improperly kept for pig keeping, and that was remedied.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1920.

1. GENERAL.

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	45
Complaints received	...	...	...	9
Nuisances detected without complaint	...	...	...	18
Notices served, 45 ; informal, 36 ; formal	...	...	...	9
Nuisances abated (a) by persons responsible	...	...	...	45
(b) by Council	...	...	...	Nil
Summonses taken out	...	...	...	Nil
Convictions	...	...	...	Nil

2. HOUSE NUISANCES.

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	6
Spouts cleaned and repaired	...	...	...	6
Pavements repaired	...	...	...	2
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	Nil
Dirty houses cleansed	...	...	...	1
Other defects remedied	...	...	...	Nil

3. DRAINS, W.C.'S, PRIVIES, &C.

Total defects found	...	...	...	10
Drains cleaned, repaired, or ventilated	...	...	...	Nil
New Drains laid	...	...	...	2
W.C.'s constructed	...	...	...	2
W.C.'s repaired	...	...	...	4
W.C.'s supplied with water (formerly without)	...	...	...	1
Privies repaired	...	...	...	Nil

4. WATER SUPPLY.

Houses supplied with water during year (formerly without)	...	...	...	1
Samples taken for analysis, good 5, bad	...	...	...	Nil
Certificates granted (Rural Districts only)	...	...	...	Nil
Certificates deferred (Rural Districts only)	...	...	...	Nil
Cisterns cleansed, repaired, etc.	...	...	...	Nil
Wells cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	Nil
Wells closed	...	...	...	Nil

5.	FOOD.				
	Seizure of unsound food, 3 ; details separately ...				3
	Surrender of unsound food 1 ; details separately...				1
6.	SLAUGHTER HOUSES.				
	Number on register ...	...	...	...	10
	Number of inspections	...	...	...	40
	Number of defects found	...	...	...	4
	Number remedied ...	...	...	...	4
7.	BAKEHOUSES.				
	Number on register ...	...	...	...	12
	Number of inspections	...	...	...	24
	Number of defects found	...	...	...	2
	Number remedied ...	...	...	...	2
8.	DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.				
	Number of Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk	...			15
	Number of Cowkeepers	...	...	...	11
	Number of Inspections	...	...	...	12
	Number of defects found	...	...	...	2
	Number remedied ...	...	...	...	2
9.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.				
	Number on register ...	...	...	...	136
	Number of inspections	...	...	...	82
	Number of defects found	...	...	...	8
	Number remedied ...	...	...	...	8
10.	VARIOUS.				
	Removal of animals improperly kept	...	...		Nil
	Visits to infected houses	...	...	...	24
	Houses disinfected ...	...	...	...	24
	Other items (e.g. Common Lodging Houses, Canal Boats, etc.), two Common Lodging Houses, inspections	...	...	...	4

Your obedient servant,

PERCY STEDMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1920 and previous Years.

Y E A R.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	B I R T H S.			T O T A L D E A T H S R E G I S T E R E D I N T H E D I S T R I C T.		T R A N S F E R A B L E D E A T H S.		N E T T D E A T H S B E L O N G I N G T O T H E D I S T R I C T.			
		N e t t.			N u m b e r . R a t e .		o f N o n - R e s i d e n t s r e g i s t e r e d i n t h e d i s t r i c t . o f R e s i d e n t s n o t r e g i s t e r e d i n t h e D i s t r i c t .		U n d e r 1 y e a r o f a g e			
		U n - c o r r e c t e d N u m b e r .	N u m b e r .	R a t e .					N u m b e r	R a t e p e r 1000 N e t t B i r t h s .	N u m b e r	R a t e .
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1915	6451	131	131	20·3	158	24·5	21	14	16	122	151	23·4
1916	6197	151	151	22·3	113	18·2	15	6	6	39	104	16·7
1917	6574	101	104	14·1	109	16·5	17	9	10	96	101	15·3
1918	7369	117	117	15·8	118	17·9	14	9	6	51	113	17·1
1919	6924	145	147	20·3	74	10·6	12	5	8	54·4	67	9·6
1920	7200	158	159	22·1	85	11·8	8	12	9	56·2	89	12·3

Area of District in acres
(land and inland water) } 2,426

Total population at all ages ... 6784 }
Total families or separate occupiers ... 1657 }
At
Census of
1911.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1920.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.							Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox								
Cholera								
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)...	12	1	10	1				7
Erysipelas	3					1	2	
Scarlet Fever	16	1	11	3	1			7
Typhus Fever								
Enteric Fever	1				1			1
Relapsing Fever... ..								
Continued Fever								
Puerperal Fever	1			1				
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis								
Poliomyelitis								
Measles and German Measles	57	12	44	1				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	1	2	1	6	1		
Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	2	1	2				
Malaria	1				1			
Totals	107	17	68	9	9	2	2	15

Isolation Hospital at Leighton Buzzard, provided by the Urban District Council.

Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis usually sent to Great Baddon Sanatorium, Chelmsford.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1920.

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District. 11
	All Ages 2	Under 1 year 3	1 and under 2 4	2 and under 5 5	5 and under 15 6	15 and under 25 7	25 and under 45 8	45 and under 65 9	65 and upwards 10	
All causes { Certified ...	88	8	3		1	5	7	21	43	
{ Uncertified ...	1	1								
Enteric Fever ...										
Small-pox ...										
Measles ...	2		2							
Scarlet fever ...										
Whooping-cough ...										
Diphtheria and Croup ...	1				1					
Influenza ...										
Erysipelas ...										
Phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis) ...	1					1				
Tuberculous Meningitis ...										
Other tuberculous diseases ...	1						1			
Cancer (malignant disease) ...	9						1	4	4	
Rheumatic Fever ...										
Meningitis ...										
Organic Heart Disease ...	17	2				1	2	4	8	
Bronchitis ...	9		1				1	1	6	
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	2								2	
Other diseases of respiratory organs ...	1	1								
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...										
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...										
Cirrhosis of Liver ...										
Alcoholism ...										
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	5							2	3	
Puerperal fever ...										
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...										
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	6	6								
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	1						1			
Suicide ...	1							1		
Other Defined Diseases ...	32					2	1	9	20	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	1					1				
	81	9	3		1	5	7	21	43	

Infantile Mortality during the year 1920.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages
under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes.	Certified ...	3	1	1		6		1	1	1	9
	Uncertified ...	1									
Small-pox ...											
Chicken-pox ...											
Measles ...											
Scarlet Fever ...											
Whooping Cough ...											
Diphtheria and Croup ...											
Erysipelas ...											
Tuberculous Meningitis ...											
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...											
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...											
Meningitis, not Tuberculous ...											
Convulsions ...											
Laryngitis ...											
Bronchitis ...											
Pneumonia (all forms) ...											
Diarrhoea ...											
Enteritis ...											
Gastritis ...											
Syphilis ...											
Rickets ...											
Suffocation, overlying ...		1				1					1
Injury at Birth ...											
Atelectasis ...											
Congenital Malformations ...		1				1					1
Premature Birth ...		1				1					1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...		1		1		2					2
Other Causes ...			1			1		1	1	1	4
		4	1	1		6		1	1	1	9

Nett Births in the year { Legitimate, 151.
Illegitimate, 8.

Nett Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants, 8.
Illegitimate Infants, 1.